

Winter 1974

# Taylor University Magazine (Winter 1974)

Taylor University

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Taylor University, "Taylor University Magazine (Winter 1974)" (1974). *The Taylor Magazine*. 35.  
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## COVER

The former home of Taylor presidents now houses the colorful Kiddie Kampus for pre-schoolers. In the porch room, four-year old Joleen Burkholder keeps an eye on her turtle which she will show her classmates during share time. Joleen is the daughter of Dr. Tim and Carolyn (Williamson '64) Burkholder '63. The story of a dynamic program for youngsters begins on page 16.

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## EDITOR:

**WILL CLEVELAND ('49)**

## CLASS NEWS EDITOR:

**JANICE HOLMES**

Taylor University Magazine.  
Winter 1974. Vol 10,  
No. 4 Issued Quarterly  
by Taylor University, Second  
Class Postage paid at  
Upland, Indiana 46989



WINTER 1974 • VOLUME 10, NUMBER 4

**Taylor University Magazine**





Before going on camera, Debi discusses program format with guest Don Odle.

*"This has been Taylor Trends—a look at people, places and events on and around the campus. Join us again next Tuesday evening at 6:35. This is Debi King saying Goodnight."*

*These familiar lines conclude the weekly 25 minute TV show on Channel 7, Marion's Cable TV station hosted by Debi King, a senior speech major at Taylor.*

**D**uring my formative years TV played a very insignificant role in my life. I am the second in a family of 6 children. Rather than watching the usual Saturday morning cartoons we were encouraged to develop our own talents in household chores, art and music. I still remember waking up on a typical morning to the sounds of

Donnie on the trombone, Joan on the organ, Jennifer on the violin, Jill on the cello, or Kimberly on the piano, realizing I should get in my 30 minutes practice on my flute before the school bus arrived.

In place of viewing the Saturday afternoon "Wide World of Sports" we as a family created our own live competition in our country home near

# Debi King: TV Weather Girl with Some Certainties

Hesston, Kansas. In the summer it was golf, tennis, swimming and in the winter-basketball and ice skating.

I guess you would say my life progressed at a pretty even keel through high school - piano, flute, vocal groups, plays, dates and sports. I had become a Christian as a child and participated regularly in the life of our little Methodist church and Young Life camp.

During the summer of 1970- immediately following high school graduation, I had the opportunity to go as a summer missionary with Sudan Interior Mission to ELWA, a radio station and hospital near Monrovia, Liberia, West Africa. I worked as a hospital receptionist, serving the little country man up to the country's vice-president.

That summer had a tremendous impact on my life and a rearranging of my priorities. It was during these three months as I worked with dedicated missionaries and natives that I learned more fully what it meant to rely on Christ completely.

After coming home from Africa I entered Taylor as a freshman. Having enjoyed speech and drama in high school, I decided to list speech as my college major, yet not really sure just what aspect of it I would pursue as a career.

It has really been exciting to see how the Lord unfolds his plans day by day as we trust him.

As I learned more about the opportunities to help those with speech defects, I found myself drawn toward the area of speech pathology.

Then came the question, just as any small liberal arts college can not offer the specialized training in this field . . . Where should I go?

Former Dean Zimmerman was very helpful to me at this time. He encouraged me to take my junior year "abroad" and then return to Taylor to rejoin my class as a senior.

I visited the Speech Pathology Department at the University of Kansas at holiday time during my sophomore year. I became more enthusiastic as I discovered it would be possible to fulfill the speech pathology requirements for an under-graduate degree by taking my junior year and following summer at K.U.

I must admit as I enrolled it was a little frightening going from an effectively Christian college of 1400 to a secular campus of 22,000, with all of its ramifications.

From the start of that first semester I felt a real hunger for Christian fellowship which is so often taken for granted at Taylor. The Lord was really testing my faith- of course there were those times when I would question, "Why am I here?" yet God continued to unfold his plan. It was both humbling and exciting to see the many opportunities there were for Christian witness with other students.

I can say that my daily quiet time with the Lord became the most important part of my day. I just tried to imagine how wonderful it would be to have chapel 3 days a week with all the K.U. students gathering together for one purpose- Jesus Christ-like we did at Taylor. But I knew that was impossible

I found that if a person really desires Christian friends on the secular campus they are not hard to find. Through such groups as Campus Crusade and Inter Varsity Christian Fellowship one detects a tremendous desire for Christian growth and united efforts of Christian witness.

I remember one incident at K.U. when the Gideons were distributing 10,000 New Testaments at the campus exits. A Jewish professor heard the news and immediately called up the police hoping to arrest the Christian Gideons. Fortunately the police did nothing. The Sunday school class I

attended saw this event as an opportunity to share what the Bible meant to us so we wrote letters to the editor of the radical school paper stating our stand on Christianity.

One thing I missed in the K.U. classroom were Christian professors. K.U. professors were very impersonal and I was just a number in their books. At those lonely times I really treasured the freshman and sophomore courses I took at Taylor-getting a Christian insight to any course I enrolled in as well as knowing my professors had a real love through Christ for each student.

For several years I had been telling myself it would be fun to be a weather girl on TV. I had job interviews with several TV personnel in Chicago and Wichita before going to K.U. but found that one must have experience to be a TV performer. So I soon dropped this unrealistic dream.

God really knows how to plan our lives if we trust him, knowing all things work together for good for them that love the Lord—and that's just what I did.

I took several TV courses at K.U. along with a full Speech Pathology load. Through the course of the year I worked my way up from hostess of a radio travelogue show to camera-girl at a local TV station. When summer arrived I found myself auditioning for the vacant weather-girl position at the TV station. Finally! Debi King was the weather girl every night on the 6 o'clock news.

When summer school ended my plan to return to Taylor became uncertain as I was offered a job as K.U. featured interviewer for the local evening news. However, through persistent prayer the Lord led me to Taylor—helping me forget about any further TV work.

Once back at the beautiful Taylor "country resort" I saw the value of a



Christian education more than ever before. It took me awhile to readjust to constant Christian fellowship in classes, the cafeteria, dorms, class prayer meetings, chapel and spiritual emphasis weeks as this was all just too good to be true.

I became so involved in many courses and events in my Senior year at Taylor that TV did not even enter my mind. However, I chose a topic on "Cable Television" for a Journalism class research paper. Needing outside sources I wound up at the Marion Cable TV station borrowing several books. While there, the manager heard of my previous TV experience and asked me if I would like to start a weekly Taylor TV show on Channel 7 in Marion.


I discussed the suggestion with several Taylor administrators and my father, a Taylor Trustee, who encouraged the idea. So—functioning as a camera girl on campus, producer and hostess, I am now in the midst of planning, preparing and presenting "Taylor Trends" to the 10,000 Marion Cable TV Potential Viewers.

The live color 10 minute show has been increased to 25 minutes, since it's origination Nov. 6. Subject matter for the show is unlimited. I have interviewed President Rediger, Coaches of football, basketball and cross country, and featured the Debate team, Art Exhibits, Taylor Chorale . . . and so on.

After graduation this May, I plan to start graduate school immediately in June to earn a Masters Degree in Speech Pathology. My future goal is to combine Speech Therapy and TV in producing a speech and language development show over educational TV for pre-schoolers. ☺



"At those lonely times I really treasured the freshman and sophomore courses I took at Taylor—getting a Christian insight into any course I enrolled in."



# **THE GAME NOBODY WINS**

**I**t was a strange game. A game with three improbable rules: nobody wins, no one breaks even and no one can quit.

The game was played by using an intriguing new invention—an Energy Environment Simulator which was operated by guest scientist Dr. Lawrence K. Akers, Chairman of the Special Training Division, Oak Ridge Associated Universities.

The simulator was programmed with the world's projected supply of basic energy sources—coal, gas, petroleum, hydro-electric, nuclear power and others. Also programmed were the residential, industrial and transportation demands for various energy sources along with related environmental factors such as air and radiation pollution, wasted heat and population density.

The students were assigned the task of balancing energy supply and demand while at the same time keeping environmental dangers low and avoiding running out of energy supplies.

The results were sobering. At best, all available energy sources lasted 400 years. And that was only by shutting off all use of fossil fuels for transportation, converting cars from gasoline to electricity and relying heavily on nuclear and geothermal (underground heat) energy supplies. After two earlier tries in which fossil fuels were exhausted in 325 and 350 years, respectively, students agreed that supplies cannot be maintained on any long-range basis without decreasing demand. As the students cut down the demands on electricity, petroleum and

coal Dr. Akers asked "Do you know that you have now reduced production and consumer demand to World War II levels? Whereupon one student responded, "Well, it was good enough for my parents and it's good enough for me."

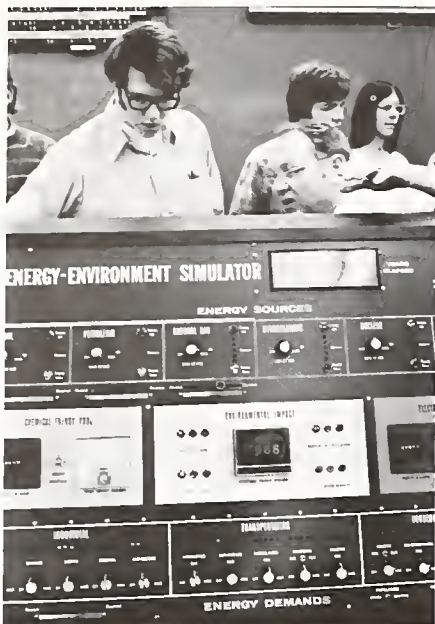
The results of the game, according to Dr. Akers, did not fully convey the gravity of the situation. A clock that adds population increases was not functioning, so the students had the advantage of coping with energy needs in a nation with no population growth.

The students ran out of natural gas in 25 years. "Natural gas is just about gone," Dr. Akers indicated. We have already used an astounding 85% of our natural gas supply in only 65 years.

"If the human race continues well into the future," Dr. Akers commented,





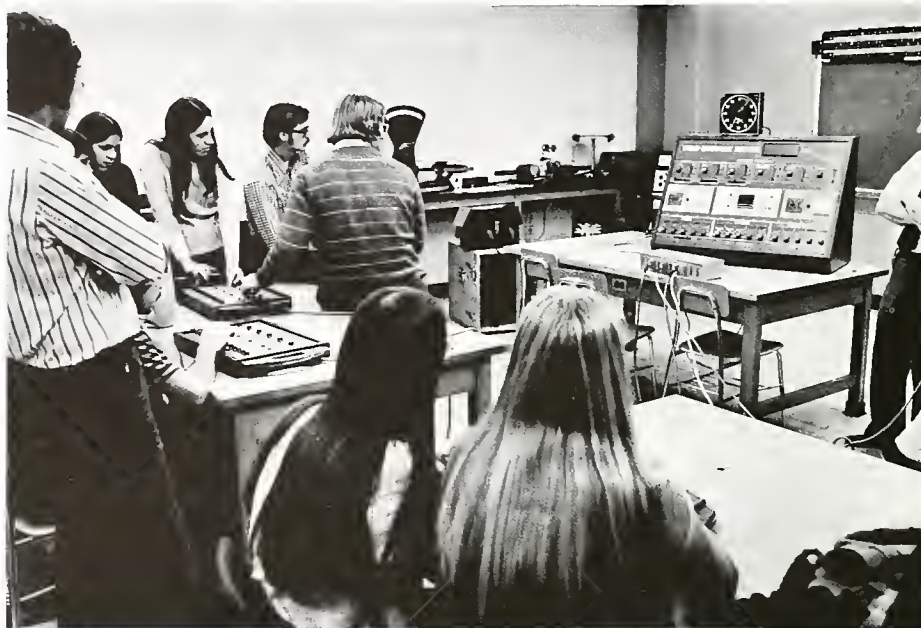


"our descendants may refer to our time as the Fossil Fuel Age. And in terms of length of time it isn't going to be much of an age," Akers asserted.

Dr. Akers introduced some factors about energy that most of us don't think about. "An electric can opener doesn't use very much energy to operate. The real burden is in the energy used to make an electric can opener." This applies to consumer products in general, including optional equipment on cars.

The game is part of the program that Oak Ridge Associated Universities used to bring home some basic problems that the nation faces in using its energy sources wisely without running out of them completely.

What the game did to Taylor students was to burden them with responsibility for self-discipline to reduce personal consumption and also to develop a sense of history. By becoming more spartan in our existence—cutting down on our purchase and use of gadgets and other luxuries—we will, in effect, buy time for the human race so that future generations around the world will have at least minimal energy until new sources such as nuclear and solar



energy can be developed.

"Ways must be found," Dr. Akers said, "to use energy with less waste. Two-thirds of the coal used to produce electricity is wasted because of heat lossage. Coal is far more efficient if it is used directly to produce heat rather than electricity." Akers reminded the students that we use a great deal of energy in extracting minerals for production. We are now spending large sums of money mining copper ore that we used to turn up our noses at 20 years ago. We are mining one-half of one percent copper ore whereas some African countries are mining twelve percent copper.

"We should use fossil fuels only as raw materials for products such as plastics and not as a source of energy which is a far less efficient use of these precious commodities," Dr. Akers asserted. There was an informal consensus among the students that cutting down our material standard of living will not be bad—in fact it almost seemed to be welcomed. Perhaps in so doing we will become less materialistic and actually increase our quality of life while reducing the so-called "standard of living." □

## STUDENTS GIVE VIEWS

On the next three pages some science seminar students discuss various facets of the energy problem and possible solutions.

Their findings are based on research and on lectures by prominent scientists who have been guest lecturers on the campus this year.

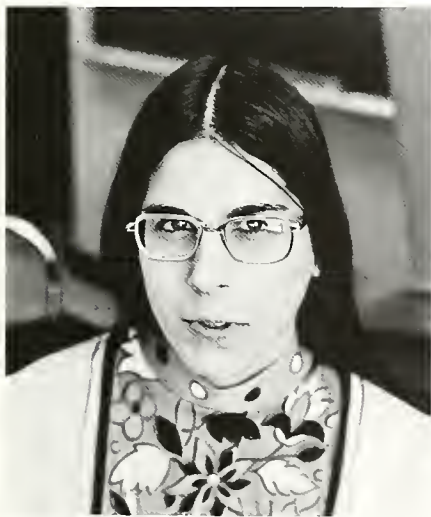
## THE FUTURE OF FUSION

by Randy Landon

Except for the airplane, the private automobile is the most inefficient means of using energy for travel. Railroads are 2½ times as efficient as autos and 5½ times more efficient than airplanes. Buses are 4 times as efficient as autos. Railroads are 3½ times more efficient than trucks and 55 times as efficient as airplanes for carrying freight.

Coal, petroleum and natural gas make up 95.3% of our energy sources. However, Dixy Lee Ray, Atomic Energy Commission Chairman, says that "the atom is expected to provide 10% of our total energy needs by 1985 and 25-30% of our total energy by the year 2000. If we consider only electric generation, then nuclear power is expected to provide 50-60% by the end of this century."

Fusion reactors are expected to use deuterium of which there is an unlimited supply in sea water. These should operate more efficiently than fission reactors, thus causing less thermal pollution. Fusion reactors should be safer since only small amounts of radioactive fuel would be used and they are expected to produce fewer and less dangerous wastes. However another 20 to 30 years will be needed to acquire the necessary technology to put this method into action.



Kathy Fisher: "Future demands may be met by coal gasification, geothermal energy, solar energy and garbage."

## SHORT SUPPLIES

by Kathy Fisher

Because all human life depends on energy, an insufficient amount would result in a developed country reverting back to a more primitive state. The energy crisis in this country is the result of (1) growing population, (2) less efficient use of energy—50% of all energy burned is wasted, (3) demands for energy are based on personal wants rather than needs, (4) limited natural resources, (5) and increased pollution.

Today, as much as 86% of all the primary energy consumed in the United States is used in combustion. Therefore, there is an enormous need for combustible materials—fossil fuels such as coal, oil and natural gas. Oil reserves in the United States are projected to last for ten years, natural gas eleven, coal five hundred, shale oil thirty-five to one hundred and twenty years (but it is only recoverable if crude oil prices rise 150%).

The United States depends upon oil to satisfy three-fourths of its over-all energy needs. Petroleum is the energy source in shortest supply. The dependency on oil from the mid-east during the next twelve years could become 65% in 1985 (or 38% of all United States consumption). The resulting trade deficit for oil alone would be twenty billion dollars vs. the present four billion dollars.

Similar problems involve supplies of liquefied natural gas from the Soviet Union and Algeria. Russian liquefied natural gas will cost \$1.25 per thousand cubic feet, not including transportation, compared with 26c, for natural gas produced in the U.S. This is equal to \$7.50 per barrel of oil. Like energy, capital is a resource and is also in short supply. The current shortage of energy reflects a prolonged shortage of capital.



Victoria Swegles: "The earth receives considerably more solar energy in one hour than is consumed on a world-wide basis from all other sources in one year."

## PROMISE OF THE SUN

by Victoria Swegles

"Unfortunately none of the presently utilized domestic sources of primary energy are now adequate to meet our nation's needs. And the shortage is certain to become progressively greater.

"The most abundant, inexhaustible and nonpolluting energy source of all—solar energy—is often classed as a long-range prospect and given relatively low priority, compared to work on other energy sources. However, a few agencies of the federal government, an increasing number of university and industrial laboratories and a score of prestigious scientists and engineers have begun working on methods for converting the sun's radiation into forms more useful to man—heat, electricity or chemical fuels.

"Solar energy comes from the core of the sun and is presently steady and continuous. This energy is estimated to last for 5 billion more years. Of the energy radiating towards the earth's surface, 30% is lost. Solar energy is so plentiful that the energy arriving on 0.5% of the land area of the United States is more than the total energy needs of the country projected to the year 2000. The earth receives considerably more solar energy in one hour than is consumed on a world-wide basis from all other sources in one year. Amazingly, only 0.02% of the sun's energy is used by chlorophyll in plant energy.



"Many scientists believe that within five years solar powered systems for heating and cooling homes could be commercially available at prices competitive with gas or oil furnaces and electric air conditioners."

Whether or not solar energy becomes generally available in the near future there is a growing agreement that this source of energy will be important in the long run. The conversion and utilization of solar energy will not solve all our problems, but it will be a step in the right direction by supplying needed energy wherever it can, without having adverse effects upon the environment, and at the same time conserving our fossil fuels which can do much more for us than provide heat."



Allen Feeley: "The decision to exploit an energy source involves four major criteria.

## A COMBINATION

by Allen Feeley

Solar energy is not really new. For years, Australians, Japanese and Latin Americans have heated their bath water simply by storing it in rooftop water tanks. At Odeillo in the

French Pyrenees, solar-pioneer Felix Trombe has developed a solar furnace—a collection of mirrors that focuses the sun's heat so effectively that it can produce temperatures as high as 3,500 degrees for simple industrial uses.

The problems surrounding the harnessing of solar energy are that it varies daily as well as seasonally. We must be able to effectively store excess harnessed solar energy. Efficiency and economy problems also have a hindrance. Realistically, we will probably end up using a combination of sources and solutions for the next 200 years.

## CONTROLS DO NOT INCREASE SUPPLIES

by Philip Holtje

Our consumption of fuel oil must be reduced so that supplies will last. We have two alternatives: free market adjustment (as proposed by Milton Freidman—University of Chicago) versus government taxation and regulation. Standard Oil of Indiana predicted that the price of gas must be raised to 80c per gallon to reduce gas consumption by only 10%. In the process the gas companies would reap enormous profits. A tax by the government, if high enough, would reduce consumption. But, raising the price of gas is politically not feasible—the poor are affected inequitably.

Part of a plan for immediate action is to develop a new "using" technology. Society must learn to use energy more efficiently.

Complete rationing of gasoline can lead to blackmarket sales of gas, an increased bureaucracy and a "destruction of social morality" as everyone tries to "beat the system." A current proposal for meeting the gasoline shortage is a weekly coupon for 10 gallons of gas at current prices for each person. Any additional amount needed would be purchased at a high free market price or government taxed price.

*However, controls do not increase supplies. Everyone's needs will not be*

completely met; therefore, any decision will have painful repercussions. Consequently, government has failed to make any decision. But, time is growing short and action must be taken to meet this crisis.

## THE LP GAS PROBLEM

By Carol Habegger

"It is evident that we face a national shortage of LP gas. Our deficit in relation to demand was 18 million barrels in 1972, 39 million in 1973 and is expected to be 58 million in 1974. Liquefied petroleum gas is a relatively minor energy source, yet it has a number of important uses. It is used as a raw material in the petrochemical industry. It also is used for home heating and other domestic applications in many rural areas where natural gas is not available. LP gas is also used extensively in agriculture. It is the major fuel for crop drying because of its portability, clean burning characteristics and relatively low cost.

Rural homeowners, farmers, and small firms have critical LP gas needs.

Farmers' needs for LP gas for crop drying have national economic implications. Retail dealers are also restricted by price controls from selling LP gas at a price which would allow them to obtain supplies from non-price controlled sources now.

This past fiscal year, the United States exported more than \$11 billion worth of agricultural products. These exports prevented our balance of payments deficit from being substantially worse than it was. Government monetary authorities are counting on agricultural exports continuing at a high level. These exports are dependent to some extent upon the availability of LP gas for grain drying.



Substantial losses would occur if the corn had to be stored above certain moisture levels or left standing in the fields. In Indiana, field losses have been estimated at more than \$6 million for every week that corn is left standing in the field beyond its normal harvest time.



Kathy Hays: "In light of the present energy situation, we are looking in toward the earth's center for another source of energy."

## GEOTHERMAL POSSIBILITIES

by Kathy Hays

How long will the United States' fuel resources last? Men are presently digging into the depths of the earth in search for new energy supplies. At relatively shallow depths of 2,000 feet men are excavating coal, at 3,000 feet they are finding uranium for their nuclear reactors and, going still deeper, men are drilling for oil at 30,000 feet.

Coal is the easiest by far to discover. Paul Averett has estimated that the United States has about a forty year supply of coal left. This is taking into account the restrictions which have been placed on the coal that is high in sulfur content. In light of the present energy situation, we are looking in toward the earth's center for another source of energy—geothermal energy.

In 1972, geothermal energy accounted for an electrical capacity of

about a million kilowatts throughout the world. Geothermal engineers expect this capacity to quadruple by 1985. Donald E. White, a geologist with the United States Geological Survey Laboratories in Mento Park California, estimates that if only ten percent of the geothermal energy available could be tapped, it would provide about 60 million kilowatts of electrical power for the next fifty years. This would be more than enough to meet the needs of the United States.

Geothermal energy is a limited area as far as research is concerned. It is still in the early stages of development; but if the problems could be ironed out, geothermal energy could very well be an important source of solving today's ever-growing energy demands.

## REGULATORY PARALYSIS

by Tim North

Last fall Mr. Jack Druckemiller of the Indiana-Michigan Electric Company presented the energy crisis from an interesting perspective. With abundant talk by politicians about the government's ideas on the present crisis, it was good to hear the opinions of someone representing business and industrial interests. Industrialists, if not overly swayed by a greed for profit, could evaluate the practicality of the laws passed to protect the environment and preserve energy more accurately than any other group in the country.

Druckemiller stressed the legal red tape that has caused, in his words, "regulatory paralysis" in the power industry at a time in which it needs to expand without undo hinderance. He hit on the impracticality of the laws and their enforcement, citing the National Environmental Policy Act which authorized governmental investigations of the project before a power plant can be built. Druckemiller

did not express dissatisfaction over the existence of the law, but with the way it read, saying that it was vague and "hastily written."

According to Druckemiller, the building of some nuclear power plants has been held back as long as nine years. Such delays are beyond the point of mere frustrations. They are national concerns that are both dangerous and annoying at a time of electrical shortages.

The guest lecturer pointed out that presently 28% of the nation's electrical production is fueled by natural gas. Oil is the fuel for 16% of the production. Naturally, the embargo of the Arabs is drastically affecting these two fuels, and the entire industry will suffer the effects of shortages in fuels that help supply such a large percent of the total electrical production. After discussing the ecological and pollution problems relating to various kinds of coal Druckemiller stated that "what will actually be done remains to be seen, but in my opinion we are going to have to burn coal."



Emily Meibuhr: "All fuels are finite, especially natural gas, which will become economically unfeasible to use in the next 10 to 20 years. The use of oil is growing exponentially, and will double in the next 10 years."



1

1. Seeing is believing. The only photo we have ever seen showing a store at the corner of Reade and Main. After the building ceased to exist, the land on which it had stood was made into a landscaped campus entrance.



2

# YEST



3

These photos were taken by Dr. Harlowe Evans x'27. Amazingly, the negatives were developed only a few months ago.

3. The Sammy Morris Hall stood behind Swallow Robin Residence Hall. It was torn down in the late fifties in favor of more parking space. First street was yet to be paved.





4. Down by the riverside. Students from an era of long dresses and bobbie sox gather to watch the tug of war.



5. The Mississinewa River hosted the annual tug of war - often providing a refreshing dip for the freshmen.

# ERDAYS

6. A tent meeting at the bustling corner of second Street and Reade Avenue.



7. Youth Conference, 1917



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# Activities for Youth Analysis

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UPLAND, INDIANA 46989

# Mini-Campus



As soon as a story about Snow White has been told, Keven shouts, "Can we act it out?" Joleen rushes to the house corner to get her poison apple because she has been chosen to play the wicked queen.

## for the "four"mative years

Janet

**J**oleen bounces up to the front door of the large brick house that formerly served as a residence of Taylor University's president. The door of Kiddie Kampus swings wide open as Joleen makes her entrance. "Hi there! I'm here!" she shouts as her two teachers, Miss Jan and Miss Bev, greet her with a cheery "Good Morning!"

Kiddie Kampus is a nursery school on the campus of Taylor University. It is a private, non-profit corporation operated by an eight-member board of directors. Founded in 1968, the pre-school has a current enrollment of 36 three and four-year-olds.

Miss Jan is Janet Weeks, head teacher at Kiddie Kampus. She is an experienced elementary and kindergarten teacher who has earned a Bachelor's and Master's Degree in elementary education and is well on the way to a second Master's Degree in early childhood education. Miss Jan is responsible for the overall instructional program of Kiddie Kampus.

Miss Bev (Beverly Good McGowan '72), a speech and drama major, is the assistant teacher for the pre-school. Her talents in drama and her personal magnetism are valuable assets in the on-going instructional program. Both teachers are certified by the Indiana State Department of Public Instruction.

Five rooms in the "school house" serve as different learning centers. The Porch Room, which the children first enter, is the center for manipulative materials, science, books, and opening exercises with the entire group. Here, small-muscle development, eye-hand coordination, and dexterity are increased through

experiences with puzzles, logs, beads, pegs, geometric shape fittings, etc.

The children are made to feel welcome at school by being greeted personally at the door by one of their teachers. The children begin each day with self-selected activities. The teachers foster language development by establishing a comfortably relaxed atmosphere that stimulates the children to talk freely with everyone. They encourage children to exchange ideas, share information, describe events, and ask questions.

The teachers capitalize on every chance to increase the children's vocabulary and their ability to form sentences. They plan both talking and listening experiences. Field trips to places such as farms, grocery stores, post offices, the dentist, campus buildings, airports, zoos, etc., further stimulate the children's thinking and talking. Since children have a natural desire to explore and manipulate, they are enticed and challenged to participate by making educational materials easily accessible.

The educational philosophy of Kiddie Kampus is a blend of several curricular approaches and is based upon research from the U.S. and abroad. The ascendancy of pre-school education as a national concern began in the 1960's, propelled by a stunning discovery by Benjamin Bloom, professor of education at the University of Chicago, who stated "... in terms of intelligence measured at age 17, almost 50% of the development takes place between conception and age 4, about 30% between ages 4 and 8, and about 20% between ages 8 and 17 ... as much of the development takes place in the first 4 years of life as the next 13 years."

Bloom continues, "... failure to develop appropriate achievement and learning in these years is likely to lead to continued failure or near-failure

throughout the remainder of the individual's school career . . . The nature of the learning environment is most critical during the periods of most rapid change in learning—the early years . . ." J. M. McVicker Hunt of the University of Illinois has indicated that environment can count for as much as 40 I.Q. points in a person's intellectual development.

Swiss psychologist, Jean Piaget, was first to describe the stages through which young children develop their mental model of the world. Piaget says that how well and how rapidly this model is built depends largely upon the child's environment. The more the child has seen and heard, the more he wants to see and hear; the greater variety of things he has coped with, the greater the child's capacity for coping.

In addition to Piaget's work, other current influences on the curriculum in early childhood education are being felt. England's "integrated day" or "free-school" plan, and the Montessori method are gaining increased acceptance among pre-school theorists and practitioners in America today. Some of the equipment used in the Montessori schools is made available to the children at Kiddie Kampus (such as geometric insets, cylinder cases, lacing, buttoning, and fastening frames, and kinesthetic letter forms).

The objectives and suggested learning experiences of the New Nursery School (located in Greeley, Colorado) are a part of the curriculum. The objectives of this program are to develop a positive self image, to increase sensory and perceptual acuity, to improve language skills, to promote the formation of certain concepts essential for later learning, and to develop the child's ability to solve problems.

Emphasis is placed on the child's enjoyment of musical expression rather than on particular outcomes. Playing songs, learning about band and orchestra instruments, moving spontaneously to music are some of the many music activities at Kiddie Kampus. Many special experiences to aid in the development and awareness of the five senses are often carried out in this room. All activities including many experiments in science are designed to teach and at the same time be fun and meet the needs of the individuals.

Weeks and Dr. George Haines



Because of the proximity to Taylor University, Kiddie Kampus has developed into a valuable laboratory providing practicum experiences for university students interested in pre-school education. In fact, student interest in pre-school education has prompted the Education Department faculty to develop a curriculum in nursery-school education for elementary education majors. This program has been approved by the Taylor University faculty and by the Indiana State Department of Public Instruction. When added to a major in elementary education, the program leads to certifications for teaching three and four-year-olds. Specialized course work dealing with the program is taught by Miss Jan.

A smorgasbord of art materials is made available to the participating children. A large sandtable, four easels for painting, a workbench with real tools, clay, chalk, crayons, scissors, glue, paste, paper, and scrap materials are placed in convenient places. Special art projects are planned as well as free-choice experiences.

Adjacent to the Art Room is a room equipped with a toy sink, refrigerator, store, table and chairs, doll buggy, dolls, dress-up clothes, food cupboard, etc. Here the children play the various roles of the adult world as well as their own make-believe world. This corner provides opportunities for them to have fun, make friends, learn from others, understand themselves better, and release their abundant energy.

Much of the equipment in the Activities Room helps to build strong bodies and develop coordination and body balance. A large jungle gym with a slide, large plastic cushions, large wooden blocks, large wooden trucks, trains, etc. are located in this room. Periodic trips to the Taylor gymnasium give further opportunity for developing physical skills and strength. Teacher-planned activities as well as self-selected activities take place in this room.

One of the objectives of Kiddie Kampus is to develop in children the desire and ability to accept others, and to find satisfaction in both individual and group endeavors.

An important aspect of a Kiddie Kampus education is the support which adults give the children.



Equipment in the activities room helps strengthen bodies and develop coordination and balance. A large jungle gym with a slide, large plastic cushions, large wooden blocks, wooden trucks, trains and other "tools" are in this room. Activities that are teacher-planned and self-selected take place here.

Mothers are frequent observers and participants in the learning and play activities. Parents assume various responsibilities, such as serving on the Board of Directors, substituting for absent teachers, acting as observer-participants, providing transportation for field trips, participating in parent-teacher conferences regarding their own child, and attending parent meetings.

At Kiddie Kampus, parents provide the snacks, such as carrots, raisins, celery, apples, etc., which provide not only refreshment for the children but also a natural situation for conversation and learning about food.

One of the objectives of the Kiddie Kampus program is to help the child grow as an individual who learns to

manage himself, his materials, and the routines of the day, and who takes the initiative for his own learning.

Enthusiastic verbal praise is given for personal effort. For instance, when a puzzle is completed the child is commended. Positive rather than negative reinforcement is practiced. Children who are remembering to wait their turn, telling instead of forcing others to comply with their wishes, etc., are given verbal, positive reinforcement.

Free choice (or self-selected activities) make up a large part of the day's activity time. Free choice encourages creativity as the children learn to think for themselves and to make wise decisions. Every Friday is free-choice day at Kiddie Kampus when the children choose the songs that are sung, the games that are played, and the other activities for the day.

Despite the informality and lack of regimentation, a great deal of planning and organization takes place before, after, and during the day. Plans are flexible but not haphazard. The teachers have goals for the children and think of them in terms of individuals.

The outdoor period provides the children with more stimuli for playing and talking together with their peers. Individual motor skills, such as pulling, jumping, throwing, running, balancing, climbing, etc., are practiced. Kiddie Kampus has large tree logs which allow much opportunity for climbing and imaginative play (several automobile steering wheels have been mounted on the logs). Shovels and wagons are available for digging and hauling dirt; a water pool and sand box are also provided. Balls, swings, bats, tricycles, and a climbing dome are some of the other pieces of equipment available.

The teachers at Kiddie Kampus enjoy their responsibilities. They believe in the power of prayer to meet the needs of the children placed under their care; therefore, they start each day with a quiet time of communicating with God. The teachers see that appropriate and sufficient equipment is available in each learning center for carrying on activities from which the child can choose. The teachers move about adding to the conversation, making suggestions, asking questions, redirecting and listening to children's comments.

They set limits that protect each child and the learning environment so the group can get along together. They encourage the democratic way of life by allowing the children to make many decisions for themselves and by voting and letting the majority rule on appropriate occasions. They want each child to have a good feeling about himself.



Perhaps you have shared our excitement over the great opportunities Kiddie Kampus offers pre-school children in the area. Joleen will be back tomorrow, as will 4 million other youngsters who are now enrolled in some type of early schooling. As many as 5 million more will join them by 1975. Elizabeth Janeway, novelist and literary critic, writing in the March, 1973 issue of *Saturday Review* recommends "... the establishment of enriching and exciting child care facilities at industrial plants, commercial centers, educational establishments - everywhere that parents work." Taylor University and Kiddie Kampus are attempting to create such a model for future pre-school programs.

Does Joleen think Kiddie Kampus is important? She summed up her feelings one day when she stated, "I like everything here!" ☐

A smorgasbord of art materials is available. A large sand table, four easels for painting, a work bench with real tools, clay, chalk, crayons, scissors, glue, paste, paper, and scrap materials are conveniently placed. Special art projects are planned as well as free-choice experiences.



“I am pregnant.”

The words are familiar to most people, but the setting in which they were spoken was not the place usually associated with them in novels or movies.

The words, spoken by the head of Taylor University's philosophy department, began the first of five sessions on "Abortion: A Modern Moral Dilemma."

According to Dr. Herbert Nygren, the words "I am pregnant" ought to be an utterance of ecstasy, but he was quick to add that they can also be terrible words spoken with shame and sorrow.

Nygren quotes Dr. David R. Mace in listing seven reasons that can cause such gloom and make a woman face the agonizing decision of abortion. These are that a woman is unmarried; that she was recently married and that for social or economic reasons a pregnancy is unwanted; that the married woman believes her family is complete without the addition of another child; that the pregnancy is caused by an extra-marital relationship; that the birth of the baby could cause serious danger to the mother; that the baby will be born deformed or that the pregnancy is caused by a violent attack, rape or incest.

During this year the Supreme Court ruled that no state can prohibit or regulate the abortion of a fetus within the first tri-mester or approximately 12 weeks following conception. Nygren quoted a Time magazine article following the ruling that "no court ruling can settle the ethical question of abortion. As legal restraints are removed, the ethical question becomes more urgent."

Nygren said he was not making a contention for or against abortion, but pointed out that too few people have cause to reflect on three questions before having an abortion.

The three questions Nygren proposes each woman answers are "When does life begin?", "Can one make the distinction between life and personality?" and "Is there justification for the deliberate taking of a human life?"

"Virtually every age and all societies have struggled with the question of abortion; and the fact that the laws keep changing show that there are violations of the law, according to Dr.

# A MODERN MORAL DILEMMA

Dwight Mikkelson, head of Taylor's history department.

In following the history of abortions, Mikkelson said that during early civilizations laws protected the unborn child and punished the mother for self-abortion.

Then the laws were relaxed to allow abortions for eugenic, demographic or therapeutic reasons as shown by the views of Plato, Aristotle and Jewish teachings.

Jewish laws went from abortions prior to the movement of the fetus at about five months, to the punishment of an abortion after the first 40 days, to the time when no abortions were legal in 1869.

The most permissive country is Japan, according to Mikkelson, where 15,000 doctors are licensed to perform abortions with or without the spouse's knowledge. The birth rate in Japan was cut in half between 1947 and 1961 because of the lack of abortion laws.

Mikkelson charted the history of abortions in the Soviet Union where the laws varied from leader to leader, to England, Scandinavia and the United States where laws were conservative until the time of legal action by the Parliament and the Supreme Court.

The question of when life enters

the fetus brought two differing views on the religious implications of abortion during the second of the five-part series.

The differences were expressed by Harold Lindsell, editor and publisher of "Christianity Today" and Spencer Parsons, dean of Rockefeller Chapel at the University of Chicago.

Lindsell, who is also a Southern Baptist minister, said he believes that abortion is not an option available to Christians because the Bible forbids murder, or the voluntary taking of life.

"To my knowledge that is no Biblical, medical or biological evidence to prove that a fetus doesn't have life, and no evidence to prove a soul doesn't exist within the fetus. I think the absence of such evidence is enough to give the fetus the benefit of the doubt that life exists."

Other non-religious actions Lindsell believes lend to the belief that life exists from the moment of conception is the 1959 Declaration of Human Rights of the United Nations and recent court cases in Mississippi and Virginia which ruled mothers should receive welfare support for a child prior to its birth.

"At this point," Lindsell said, "I am generally sympathetic to a woman who has been forceably raped, and as



Dr. Harold Lindsell: "Abortion is not an option available to Christians."

in the case of war, which is the exception to killing, I would make an exception to abortion.

Parsons said his first concern is for the persons involved and added that abortion is not something that can be talked about by definitions.

"Fifty to sixty percent of all conceptions are spontaneously aborted with most natural abortions occurring prior to the first 12 days after conception. Many women who have spontaneous abortions within the first three to four weeks following conception are not even aware it has happened," added Parsons.

Switching to the topic of induced abortions, Parsons said "early induced abortions are assumed to take place between the sixth and 12th week when 85 percent of all women make up their minds if their pregnancy is that of great joy or an impossible burden."

He added that abortions become more complicated and risky after the 12th week, but even after the 16th week there is a lower risk than with childbirth.

Parsons said a mother develops a feeling of "reality of otherness" about 14-17 weeks after conception and that she must morally come to terms with herself about the developing fetus.

"I don't have any difficulty in assuming the fertilized egg is not a person," Parsons told the audience. He said life comes into being only after God gives it the breath of life. "I can't presume the richness of life



Dr. Spencer Parsons: "An expectant mother, if contemplating abortion, must morally come to terms with herself."

is to be determined by accident of biology."

Parsons said churches believe in birth control, and abortion is a form of birth control. In describing what he considered an artificial distinction between birth control and abortion, Parsons said two types of birth control—the inter-uterine device and the pill—do not prevent fertilization of the egg but rather prevent the fertilized egg from attaching to the womb, thus causing an abortion.

Parsons said he believes there are areas of human life that the state has no proper business to regulate and that abortion is one of these areas.

During the session on Legal Implications of Abortion, an Indiana attorney who helped get Indiana's abortion law declared unconstitutional stated that prior to the first third of the 19th century, there were no laws dealing with abortions in the United States.

The growth of anti-abortion laws, according to Craig Pinkus, came about because of the need to protect women from the dangers of the abortion operation that existed at that time.

Pinkus, who is associated with the Indiana Civil Liberties Union, pointed out that the United States Supreme Court "overwhelmingly found that abortions were not condemned by churches or the medical profession throughout history." He added that abortion has not been thought of as a criminal offense except for this brief period in history.

Pinkus asked the audience if the fetus were believed to be a person,

"how can we say preserving the life of the mother is always better than preserving the life of the child?" This principle, according to Pinkus, was one followed by the U.S. Supreme Court on January 22, 1973 on a Texas case when it ruled the states couldn't interfere with the mother's right to have an abortion at least within the first three months.

Pinkus said the Texas case urges a fetus be entitled to the 14th amendment rights as a person. The court found that since the state allows exceptions to the law, the fetus isn't protected under the amendment.

A state statute (that of Texas in particular) that says performing abortions is criminal unless to save a life is too broad because too many other medical circumstances are excluded.

A state must not interfere with the first three months of a pregnancy since a majority of the medical opinions the court obtained felt that during this time, the decision should be that of the patient and physician and not the state.

In the second three months, the state could set and enforce regulations such as that all abortions must be done in a hospital. During the last three months, the state may prohibit abortions except under the circumstances to preserve the life and health of the mother.

No decision was made as to when life begins. The court said that because so many diverse opinions existed, no one opinion could be decided upon.



Dr. Charles Rice, a professor of law at Notre Dame University, said he felt the first issue in talking about abortion is this one (when life begins,) which the Supreme Court failed to rule on. He said this question is important since only persons are entitled to constitutional rights.

He compared the Dred Scot case which said slaves were not persons to the recent Supreme Court ruling that a child in the womb is not a person.

The law, according to Rice, has come very far in recognizing that a child in the womb is a human being from the time of conception and a child's estate has been awarded damages if the child is stillborn as a result of an accident.

He cited statistics that 700,000 legal abortions were performed during 1972, and that 1.6 million legal abortions will be performed this year under the Supreme Court decision.

Rice also warned that if the "Supreme Court can say he's not a person because he's too young, then they can also say he's too old or too black or whatever."

He also predicted that within two years, a debate would be held on the "right to die with dignity" bill introduced in Florida that allows a person, his spouse, parents or children, or a committee of three doctors to say when a terminally-ill person should die.

## WOMEN STATE CONVICTIONS

"As no white can understand what it is like to be black, no man can really understand the feelings of a woman faced with an unwanted pregnancy." This was the statement of Nigel Everett, mother of five children and pastor of the Faith and Prospect United Methodist Church in Ossian, during the session on "Personal Implications of Abortion."

Mrs. Everett added that a woman is treated as an irresponsible child when pregnancy occurs and that men, through laws have said they will decide what is right for her with no thought as to the possible damage to the woman, to her family or to society. She told the audience that she was not unequivocally for or against abortions, but that she was for a woman being able to make her own decision.

Christie Stephens, the mother of a

young son and a graduate of Anderson College, stated that she "cannot accept the right of the state to decide for me or for anyone that I can or cannot have an abortion. I don't and I cannot have information to make a loving and a responsible decision for another human being. I believe abortion is an option but not a right of women."

Beulah Coughenour '55, Taylor's Distinguished Alumna for 1973, a medical technician and the mother of five children said that it is possible for a child to live outside the womb 20 weeks after conception. She stated "This is an interesting aspect of the abortion conflict, but the viability of the child is only a measure of the sophistication of external life support systems and not of the baby. It is unfeasible to use a measure of when life begins."

It is a frightening concept to kill one human being to solve a social problem of another, Mrs. Coughenour stated. Besides unwanted babies, she stressed that it would be convenient for some not to have unwanted wives, or unwanted aging parents.

A doctor asks a fellow physician what he should do in the case of a pregnant woman who has given birth to three children, two of whom were born dead and the third blind. The doctor says the woman should have an abortion immediately. If the case was true, Beethoven would never have been born.

The point was made by Dr. John Vayhinger '37 a clinical psychologist in Anderson who participated in the final abortion series seminar.

Vayhinger said he would have to take exception to the desire of a person to use abortion to rid herself of an unwanted situation.

One of five panelists at the session on the psychological, medical and social implications of abortion, Dr. Vayhinger also pointed out that very few raped women become pregnant because the shock is so severe on the body that conception seldom takes place.

Another member of the panel, Dr. Robert Jackson, a Marion surgeon, said that an unwanted pregnancy is a problem for a patient and her physician. He feels he would have to face this decision when the time came. "Fortunately," he added, "in Marion these cases are handled by other doctors in obstetrics and gynecology."

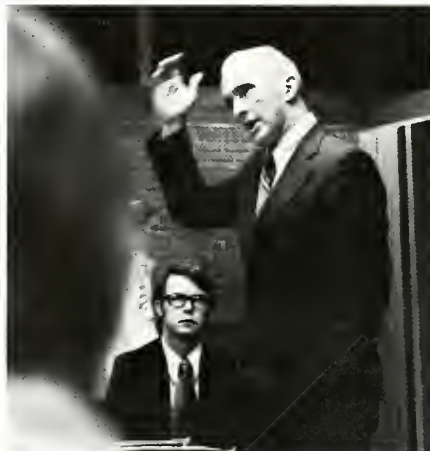
Dr. Jackson explained that prior to the 20th week of a pregnancy, an abortion is a relatively safe procedure, adding that a woman can die or suffer long-term effects such as infertility or an inability to carry a child for a full term after an abortion.

Josephine Barrow, a psychiatric-social worker at Larue Carter Memorial Hospital in Indianapolis, stated that she "would have difficulty in working with a woman who wants to terminate her pregnancy on cases other than rape, incest, severe birth defects or saving the life of the mother because she would have to decide if it was a moral act on her part or mine."

In response to a comment by Dr. Vayhinger that 100 percent of us were undesired by our mothers at some time during the pregnancy, John Brubaker, director of the Grant-Blackford Mental Health Clinic, stated that "some people can work through this feeling while others don't. Some people in our society bear children and then murder them after they are born."

The fifth panelist, Dr. Janelle Goetcheus, said that her feelings toward abortion had changed in the last two years from a philosophical view of when the fetus gets a soul to a focus on the woman herself. According to the Marion General Hospital doctor and the wife of Professor Allen Goetcheus '63, "the line between birth control and abortion is very thin."

During a question-and-answer session Dr. Vayhinger stated that the question on when life begins is a philosophical decision that must be made by each individual. ☐



Dr. Charles Rice: "The law has come far in recognizing that a child in the womb is a human being."

# ALUMNI DIRECTOR COMMENTS



The Van Vessems: Barbara, Mark, Julie and Jack.

We all like new beginnings. There is a freshness that accompanies a "clean slate." With our family's recent move from Phoenix to Taylor has come an invigorating fresh breeze of committed enthusiasm to the task ahead. To be a part of a campus scene where positive expectation permeates each day's transactions means much in these times when skepticism and gloom seem to be the order of the day.

It has been my privilege to work with the Taylor Club program. What a joy it is to fellowship with a group of keenly-motivated volunteers such as our club leaders! It is this team which is bringing a sense of meaning to our clubs' existence. Purposeful projects have been undertaken which are making a real contribution to Taylor TODAY. Providing student grants; establishing a National Affairs Institute; assisting the Community Action Council; aiding California students with transportation expenses; enabling a professor to travel to Israel with the Wandering Wheels program—these types of involvements meet definite needs. We express heartfelt appreciation for the gifts of many which are translating these hopes into realities.

It is likewise a personal thrill to meet with alumni and friends involved in all types of ventures and vocational pursuits. To observe the multi-faceted ways in which the Lord operates teaches me anew how big our God is. I anticipate meeting still more friends of Taylor in the months ahead.

This year's Alumni Council is another source of confidence. Under the leadership of its president, David Boyer, meaningful undertakings are being capably handled. We are on the verge of some major advances which will be publicized as they take final form.

Relationships like these move me to view our future with optimism. As you have opportunity to be on campus, I extend an invitation to stop by the alumni office—I would love to share this optimism with you personally.

*A 1965 Taylor graduate (A.B. & B.S. degrees), Jack joined the Taylor Development staff last August. After receiving the Th.M. degree from Dallas Theological Seminary in 1970, he served as Associate Pastor of Trinity Bible Church, Phoenix, Arizona for three years. While in seminary he did summer intern work in churches in Arizona, California and New York. Jack was a Head Resident Counselor at Taylor in 1965-66. His wife is the former Barbara Butman '65. Their children are Mark, 3, and Julie, 1.*



1929 On July 31, 1973, **Dr. Archle J. Bahm x'29**, Professor of Philosophy at the University of New Mexico from 1948-73, retired from active teaching and was honored with the award of Professor Emeritus.

1931 **Mrs. Gerald Wesche (M. Louise Hazelton)** is living with her son, who is teaching at Cuyahoga Christian Academy. Her address is 4218 Americana Drive, Apt. 104, Stow, OH 44224.

1937 **Rev. and Mrs. Elmer Stockman** have recently moved to Cincinnati, OH where they serve the Eden Chapel United Methodist Church. They had been at the Memorial United Methodist Church in Fremont, OH for six years. Their address is 222 Ivanhoe Avenue, Cincinnati OH 45233.

1938 **Margaret L. Trefz** has been working on the staff of Booth Memorial Home and Hospital, where she helps care for unwed mothers, both in residence and in an outpatient clinic in Omaha. Her assignment has been mostly in the classroom. But since early 1973 she has been having her own battles with major surgery followed by a long convalescence, including precautionary therapy for cancer. Each check-up indicates she is making good progress. Her address is 426 South 40th Street, Omaha, NE 68131.

1941 **Capt. John E. Zoller** assumed new duties as Senior Chaplain aboard the Attack Aircraft Carrier USS America, homeported in Norfolk, VA. The ship is scheduled to serve with the Sixth Fleet in the Mediterrean, January to July 1974. His new address is Chaplain Corps, U.S. Navy, Chaplain's Office, USS AMERICA (CVA-66), FPO NY 09501.

1942 The Rev. **Addison J. Eastman** was awarded the Lakeswood Post 387, Veteran of Foreign Wars plaque for outstanding community service at the July 4, 1973, Festival of Freedom in Lakewood Park. He graduated from the New York Theological Seminary and gained his Masters degree from Hartford Theological Seminary. He served for 12 years in Burma with the American Baptist Foreign Missions Society. The next 12 years he served as director of missions personnel for the National Council of Churches' and later as its executive director for Southern Asia and the Middle East which included 25 countries. He also has visited Vietnam, Russia, North Africa and most of Europe. He has been pastor of the Lakewood Baptist Church since 1970. While in Greece, the fall of 1972, the tourist bus which he was on had an accident and Rev. Eastman was on the critical list for some time but is back to his normal work schedule. He and his wife, **Thetis x'45** live at 15703 Lake St., Lakewood, OH 44120.

1950 **Barbara J. (McBrayer) Proffitt** and her four children have moved to 2671 N. Seacrest Blvd., Boynton, FL 33435. Barbara is on the staff of Palm Beach Junior College.

1952 **Pauline Getz**, professor in the education division, is the president-elect of the Indiana Association for Childhood Education. She has served as secretary and president of the South Bend branch of I.A.C.W., and is a former state secretary. Her term as state president will be the two years of 1974-76. Her address is 1833 Rockne Drive, South Bend, IN 46617.

1953 **Roger W. and Wilma (Augsburger) Wischmeler** are now living at 720 Lisa Road, W. Dundee, IL 60118. Roger is an assistant professor of organ and music theory at Judson College, Elgin, IL.

1956 **Margaret A. Weedon** is working at a bank now. She was with the Board of Global Ministries of the United Methodist Church. Her address is Brighton Arms II, Apt. 278A, W. Sylvania Avenue, Neptune City, NJ 07753.

The Rev. **Riley B. Case** and his wife, **Ruth (Unkenholz '57)** reside at 523 W. Oak Street, Union City, IN 46390. They are pastoring the Union City United Methodist Church.

1957 **Rev. William L. Chapman** is the minister of the First United Church of Christ, Huntington, IN. He began his pastorate January, 1973, with his wife Evelyn, and sons, William Robert, and Stephen Stewart. Rev. Chapman has pastored churches throughout Indiana. He was the pastor of the Sulphur Springs United Church of Christ, Sulphur Springs, since 1965, prior to coming to Huntington. For five years Rev. Chapman served as chairman of the Commission on Evangelism and Worship for the Indiana-Kentucky Conference of the United Church of Christ. He served in the same capacity on the committee level in the Northeast and Eastern Association of the same conference. The Chapmans are now residing at 349 South Jefferson Street, Huntington, IN 46750.

**Dr. Kenn and Elizabeth (Blackburn x'58) Gangel** and their two children, Jeff and Julie, traveled around the world in ministry on mission fields in 14 countries of Asia and Europe during the last six months of 1972. The trip was part of Kenn's sabbatical from his teaching post at Trinity Evangelical Divinity School in Deerfield, IL. During the last half of the sabbatical year, Dr. Gangel was engaged in post-doctorate study at Florida State University. The Gangel's address is Druce Lake, Route 6, Box 449, Lake Villa, IL 60046.

**Miss Sue Baker** coached the Tarleton State College TexAnns to a State Basketball Tournament Championship May 31, 1973. They won with a resounding 79-63 victory over Southwest Texas State University in Wisdom Gymnasium. Sue resides at R.R. 2, Stephenville, Texas 76402.

**Art Lomax (x'57)** became Assistant to President **Tom Atclitty ('63)** of Navajo Community College, Many Farms, Arizona. Art and **Sandy (Brannon x'57)** and their children, Jalane, 11, and Jonathan, 5, receive their mail at Navajo Community College, Many Farms R.P.O., Chinle, AZ 86503.

1958 **Jerry D. Allred** has been named Personnel Director of East Allen County Schools as of July 16, 1973. He had been Assistant Superintendent of the Metropolitan School District in Wabash County. His address is Route 5, Wabash, IN 46992.

**Charles ('58) and Charlotte (Justice '58) Saleska** are living at 1203 South 22nd Street, Milwaukee, WI 53204. Charles is the program director at the Silver Spring Neighborhood Center located on Milwaukee's northwest side. Charlotte has been chairman of the city-wide Head Start social workers organization. They are both active in the Underwood Baptist Church. They have two children—Scott, 10, and Kent, 7.

1959 **Miss Janet Berst** is the first woman president of the Central Ohio Association for Computing Machinery, an association of predominately male data processing professionals in the Central Ohio area. She resides at 4215 E. Broad Street, Columbus, OH 43213.

1960 **Charles W. and Barbara (Hanawalt x'61) Ford** and their three children, Lane, Lori and Lanae, recently returned from Accra, Ghana, West Africa. Dr. Ford has joined the faculty of the Department of Health Sciences Education and Evaluation, State University of New York at Buffalo. He is Coordinator of the Graduate Teacher Preparation Program. During the two years the family lived in Ghana, Dr. Ford served as Associate Director for Education in the Peace Corps. The Ford family now reside at 10448 Clarence Center Road, Clarence, NY 14031.

1961 **Robert and Barbara (Jacobson) Olson** are now residing at 8450 Royal Meadows, IN 46217. Bob is now working for Turtle Creek Management in Indianapolis and Barb is busy with Sheryl, 2, Peter, 4, and Brian, 6.

**William Russell Klinger** received the Ph.D. in mathematics education at the Ohio State University, Columbus. He received the B.S. degree from Taylor and the M.Sc. in mathematics from Ohio State in 1967. He has accepted appointment as an assistant professor of mathematics at Marion College, Marion, IN, for the 1973-74 year. He and his family are living in Marion at 1316 West 55th Street.

**Kathie and Bruce Brennerman** are living at 13 Circle Drive, Houghton, NY 14744. Bruce, chairman of the English department at Fillmore Central School, has been nominated to appear in the 1973 edition of "Outstanding Young Men of America." He has been on the faculty at Fillmore Central 12 years and has been class advisor, director of dramatics, and president of the faculty association in addition to teaching junior-high English and drama. The publication recognizes men between the ages of 21 and 35 who have distinguished themselves by their civil and professional achievements.

**Ronald Riggs** received his Ph.D. from Wayne State University and is Director of a Mental Health Clinic in Mt. Clemens. His wife teaches 6th grade. Their address is 38567 Schooner Ct., Mt. Clemens, MI 48043.



1962 **John Alexander Affleck** has become the varsity basketball coach of State University of New York at Binghamton. He and his wife and two children live at Henner Hill Road, Port Crane, NY 13833.

**Daniel W. Thor** has been named Divisional Operations Manager for Service-Master Hospital Corporation's Southwest offices, headquartered in Dallas, TX. He joined ServiceMaster in 1964 as a hospital coordinator. He is married to the former **Sally Verrill '63**.

**John and Diane (Tenpas '61) Macoll** are living at 1271 N. Van Dorn Street, Alexandria, VA 22304. John received his Ph.D. in History from Indiana University and is continuing his work with the National Archives in Washington, D.C.

1964 **David G. Newson** received the M.A. degree in the summer commencement program of the University of Northern Colorado in the area of psychology, counseling and guidance.

**Todd Hinkle** and wife Suzanne have moved to Indianapolis where he is teaching and coaching in the Junior High School in the Lawrence Township Schools. Suzanne is the great granddaughter of former Taylor president, Dr. Vayhinger. Todd and Suzanne have been married for one year and are making their home at 1118 N. Franklin Road, Indianapolis, IN 46219.

1965 **Clifford Klrk x'65** is the interim pastor of the First Covenant Church in Salina, KS. He and his wife, daughter, Charla Marie, 4, and son, Clark Allen, 1½, reside at 843 Mellwood Drive, Salina, KS 67401.

**Bill E. Jones** who has completed his first year as head football coach at Findlay High School was named "Coach of the Year" by coaches of the Buckeye Conference. He was honored at a recent football banquet where Bob Davenport, his college coach at Taylor, was the guest speaker. After leaving Taylor, Bill was assistant coach at Bellefontaine High School and went on to Miami East as head coach. He was assistant coach at Findlay two years before he was named to take the helm of the Findlay Trojans. He and his wife, **Myra (Bullock '64)** and their two sons, Kent and Kevin, reside at 938 S. West Street, Findlay, OH 45840.

**Paul W. Taylor '65** has been working in church planting work with the Reformed Presbyterian Church, Evangelical Synod. His address is 5008 Hialeah Drive, Pittsburgh, PA 15239.

1968 **Charles J. Percival II** received the M.A.T. degree in Planetarium Education from Michigan State University this past summer. He is now employed as the Planetarium Curator at the Cumberland Museum and Science Center. He and his wife, Bonnie, reside at 5904 Old Harding Road, Nashville, TN 37205.

**Wayne Cummins** is presently head of the Social Studies Department at Stevenson Junior High School, Westland, MI. He and his wife, **Linda (Johnson x'70)** and a two year old daughter, Cassie Rebecca, have recently moved to a new home. Their address is 44849 Governor Bradford, Plymouth, MI 48170.

1969 **Philip and Donna (Kouwe x'72) Captain** have moved to Anchorage, Alaska, where Phil is doing his internship at Ohlson Psychological Services as the completion of requirements for the Ph.D. in psychology. Their address is Ohlson Psychological Services, 140 Eagle Street, Suite 103, P.O. Box 3295, Anchorage, AK 99501.

**Andrew and Janet (Head '71) Dale** are living at 36760 Angeline Circle, Livonia, MI 48150. Jan is teaching second grade in the Plymouth Schools, and Andrew is selling real estate for the Thompson and Brown Company in the Livonia area.

The service of ordination for **Braden Allen Hamilton** was held on November 18, 1973 at the East Ridge Presbyterian Church, Chattanooga, TN. At this time he was also installed as Assistant Pastor. He and his wife, **Linda (Wittenborn)** reside at 306 Crestway Drive, Chattanooga, TN 37411.

**Marlin and Marilyn (Hay) Habecker** have changed their address to Blythwood Island, Chestertown, NY 12817 where they will be until June, 1974. Marlin is a student at Word of Life Bible Institute and Marilyn is substitute teaching in the public schools.

**Curtis and Erlyne (Yarnell x'71) Whiteman** are both instructors at Westmont College, Santa Barbara, CA. Curtis has completed his M.A. in Church History from Wheaton College and is a candidate for his Ph.D. in Historical Theology from St. Louis University. He teaches Political Science at Westmont. Erlyne has completed her B.S. in Physical Education from Wheaton and will graduate January 1975 with an M.S. in Physical Education from Northern Illinois University. She teaches Physical Education at Westmont. Their address is Westmont College, 955 La Paz Road, Santa Barbara, CA 93108.

1970 **Robert A. Brown** is currently a senior at the Evangelical Congregational School of Theology, Myerstown, PA and expects to graduate with an M.Div. degree in May. He is also serving as a licensed pastor. He was married December 22, 1973 to Cynthia Leonard of Myerstown, PA. His address is 13 South Bridge Street, Christiana, PA 17509. He taught 10th and 11th grade English at Mississinewa High School, Gas City, IN for a year before entering graduate school.

**Curtis O. and Ruth Ann Hawker** are now living at 106 Jaimie Way, Del Rio, TX 78840.

The service of ordination for **David B. Morgan** was held on September 23, 1973, in the East Glenville Church in Scotia, NY. At that time David was installed as Assistant Minister.

1971 **Kathleen (Atkinson x'74) Arnold** is soon to graduate from Ball State. Her husband, **Phil**, is wrestling coach and teaching at Tipton High School. Their address is 232½ East Washington Street, Tipton, IN 46072.

**Roger and Ruth (Schmid x'73) Blumer** have recently moved to 714 Trumbull, St. Clair, MI 48079. Roger is a project engineer at Prestolike Wire and Cable where he is over all plastic development.

**Leanne Capelli** is teaching third grade in Elwood, NY. Her address is Colonial Court Apartments #30, Bellevue Avenue, Hammonton, NJ 08037.

1972 **Larry and Karen (Hall '71) Lemke** are living at 6140 Creekhaven Drive Apt. 7, Parma Heights, OH 44130. Larry is working for White Trucking Company.

## GLOBAL TAYLOR

**Russell (x'58) and Lols (Johnson '58) Paulson** will be working in Kenya until their furlough in 1975. They had to leave Uganda because of the political situation there. Scott, 14, is attending a boarding school in Nairobi and Kent, 10, is attending a British school in Mombasa.

**Margaret Ann Bash '56** has taken an early furlough because of her mother's illness. Her address is Route 2, Box 315, Forest, OH 45843.

**Jim ('66) and Becky (Beltzel '65) Hamilton** and their two children are in the U.S. on furlough through the month of March. Their address for mail is 32588 Kathryn, Garden City, MI 48135. The Hamiltons have just finished their first term in British Columbia and are looking forward to further serving with North America Indian Mission.

**Barbara Hovda '53** is now serving in a new place. Her address is P.O. Box 988, Miri, Sarawak, East Malaysia. Sarawak is an independent country linked with Peninsular Malaysia. Most of the people there are indigenous tribes who occupy most of the large island of Borneo. Miri is a city of 15,000 and English is widely used here.

**Dave ('51) and Kay Rathjen** were very sad to leave Tokyo and their friends after three interesting years in the chapel ministry there. Their new ministry is at Luke Air Force Base, AZ. Their address is 3709 Sioux, Glendale, AZ 85307.

**Tom and Dorothy (Dottie Keeler '56) Hash** will be serving the Travis Servicemen's Center in Fairfield, CA for the next 4 years. Their address is Travis Hospitality House, Route 1, Box 181, Fairfield, CA 94533.

**Reuben Goertz '52**, former missionary to Germany and for the past several years Associate Director at Grace Children's Home in Henderson, Nebraska, has accepted the position of Canadian Director with Greater Europe Mission. The Goertzs plan to move to Canada during the spring of 1974. Mrs. Goertz is **Elinor (Boehr x'52)**.

**E. Halsen '50** and **Ruth Copley** are currently on furlough and their address is 7875 South Kessler-Fred. Road, Tipp City, OH 45371. They say they are very much at home in the States but are looking forward with enthusiasm to their return to Italy this summer. Dean and Terri are attending Dayton Christian School, in grades 10 and 8 respectively.

## BIRTHS

**Leonard and Susan (Stone '71) LoPresto** announce the birth of a daughter Gena Marie, July 25, 1973. She weighed 7 lb. 5½ oz. They moved to Albuquerque, New Mexico in December.



The Turner Family Singers welcome a new voice as of September 12, 1973. Darren Matthew weighed 8 lb. 14 oz. and his home is the United Methodist Parsonage in Pinconning, MI. His parents are **Dick ('55)** and **Mary Lee (Wilson '53) Turner**, P.O. Box 52, Pinconning, MI 48650.

Rebekah Arden Wichterman, born May 30, 1973 and weighing 7 lb. 9 oz., is the beautiful daughter of Bob and **Debbie (Young '69) Wichterman**. Bob is teaching 3rd grade at Starr Elementary in Plainwell and they are active in Battle Creek Bible Church. Their address is 1616 Burlington Drive, Hickory Corners, MI 49060.

Three-year-old Aaron is happy at home with Mom and his new brother Nathan Charles Walton, born October 10, 1973 and weighing 7 lb. 14½ oz. The proud parents, Charles and **Noelle (Duling '67) Walton**, reside at 6626 Eastmont Drive, Flint, MI 48505.

**Bob ('68)** and **Priscilla (TenEyck '68) Wynkoop** proudly announce the birth of their 3rd son Brian Haviland. Brian joins two brothers, Robert, 3½, and Christopher, 1½. Brian was born on October 16, 1973. The Wynkoops live at 5 Campbell Street, Waldwick, NJ 07463.

Lori Lynn, born November 6, 1973, joins her one-year-old sister, Beth Ann in the home of their parents Mr. and Mrs. **Ron Bible (x'61)** at 1604 Cherry Hill Lane, Kokomo, IN 46901. Ron is teaching 5th grade at Lincoln School, Kokomo.

**Chuck ('72)** and **Bunny (Lindell '71) Fulk** announce the arrival of Charles Howard Fulk, Jr., born August 29, 1973. The Fulks address is R.R. 2, Box 55, Platte City, MO 64079.

**Joseph ('67)** and **Mary Kay (Naumann '64) Miller** announce the birth of Susan Kay on November 20, 1973. The Millers also have a son, Joseph Emerson, who is 5 years old. Joe is Administrative Assistant to the President of Asbury Theological Seminary. Their address is 110 Morris Court, Wilmore, KY 40390.

Mr. and Mrs. **Jerry D. Hackney ('67)** proudly announce the birth of a son David Gene Allen Hackney, born December 20, 1973 at 11:06 p.m. weighing 6 lb. 5 oz. Laurie, now 3½, and her parents reside at 1382 Oldsmar Drive, Madison, OH 44057.

Mother and Daddy are as proud as can be of William "Todd" born December 4, 1973 and weighing 7 lb. 4 oz. **Bill and Cherrle (Fouts) Thorne** of the class of '69 are the proud parents and they reside at 3219 Curfman, Marion, IN 46952.

On July 12, 1973 the home of **Rick ('66)** and **Carol (Batdorf '67) Shearer** was blessed and changed drastically by the arrival of Kathryn Marlene. Rick completed his Masters from Western Michigan University in 1971 and is a 9th grade science teacher in the Penn-Harris-Madison School Corporation in Mishawaka, IN. Carol has officially "retired" to full-time homemaker after teaching elementary grades for five years.

She received her M.S. from Indiana University. They are quite active in the Redeemer Missionary Church in South Bend. Their address is 1435 Sutherland Lane, South Bend, IN 46614.

Dr. & Mrs. **William Ringenberg ('61)** announce the birth of twins - Peter Anthony and Melodie Renee - on September 28. Mathew is 7 and Mark is 5.

## WEDDINGS

**Linda S. Karwoski ('68)** and Donald K. Green were united in marriage in Wheaton on April 19, 1973 and are now living in Michigan. Donald owns his own vending business and Linda is teaching fifth grade in Warren, MI. Their address is 2565 Alveston Drive, Bloomfield Hills, MI 48013.

**Ruth Hammer ('72)** and Ben Worley were married September 14, 1973. They are living at 3973 Reinhardt, Stevensville, MI 49127.

**Jennifer Atkinson ('71)** was united in marriage on August 11, 1973 to Mr. Harvey C. Pflug of Beaverfalls, PA. They are working with Campus Crusade at the University of Connecticut and Harvey is Campus Director for Campus Crusade. Their address is 75 Walden Apts., RFD 1, West Willington, CT 06279.

**Rochelle Irene Gibson** and Michael O. Tabor were married July 22, 1973 at the Industry United Methodist Church of Muncie. Rochelle, a 1971 graduate, is assistant coordinator of volunteers in probation for the Montgomery Co. Probation Department in Crawfordsville and Michael is a teacher at Hartford City Junior High School. The couple are residing at Green Lawn Park, Lot 14, Hartford City, IN 47348.

**Judy M. Black ('69)** and Charles A. Cox were married June 10, 1973 in Elkhart, IN. Their address is 2617 DeCamp Court, Elkhart, IN 46514.

**Elizabeth A. Black (x'71)** and John R. Firestone were married October 21, 1973 in Albion, IN. They are residing in Germany where John is a Staff Sergeant in the U.S. Air Force. Their mailing address is Sgt. and Mrs. John R. Firestone, 308-52-9871, 52 FMS, Box 2499, APO NY 09123.

**Thom A. Black ('71)** and **Kathi Klei ('73)** were married June 23, 1973 in Minneapolis, MN. Thom is in the Personnel Dept. at Howard County Hospital, Kokomo, and Kathi is teaching English at Maconaquah High School in Bunker Hill, IN. Their mailing address is 507-C Cassville Road, Kokomo, IN 46901.

**Mike Miley '69** and Sherryn Levy were married at Denington Baptist Church, Indianapolis, on December 22, 1973. Mike has completed his Masters degree at Indiana State and is teaching in Washington Township while Sherry teaches in Warren Township School. They are living at 6240 N. Rural, Indianapolis, IN 46220.

**Paula DeGraff ('73)** and Robert Hunt were married in Homewood, IL on September 1, 1973. Paula is working in menu layout and design at Graphic Menus in Eaton. Bob is a junior at Taylor so they have made their home in Upland and receive their mail through Taylor.

## DEATHS

Mark Polsgrove, six year-old son of **Gordon ('60)** and **Judy (Weber '59) Polsgrove**, was killed in a car accident June 24, 1973. Mark was killed when he rode his bicycle down his grandparents driveway into the side of a passing car. But his parents witness "with God there are no accidents and we're trusting Him daily to accomplish his purpose through Mark's early home going." Scott, 8, and Penny, 4, are teaching us, too, what faith of a child is. Gordon is teaching and coaching at Monroe Junior High in South Bend. They are also involved in a Christian paperback book business ministry called Successful Living. Their address is 501 South Main, North Liberty, IN 46554.

**Don Melton**, class president of 1960, died on January 1, 1974. His wife, **Kathryn (Stewart x'62)** and three children reside at 213 East Scranton, Lake Bluff, IL 60044. Don was Dean of Students at Trinity College for over four years.

**Mrs. Ernest B. Smith (May Rector '22)** passed away November 1, 1973 in a hospital (Athens, Georgia). She will be remembered by many friends as she was very active in student affairs. She was a member of the Student Council, Echo Staff, Philos and the girls basketball team. She was a native of Lancaster County, IN. She is survived by her husband, Dr. Ernest B. Smith (who is retired as Chairman, Division of Physical Education, Health, Education and Recreation, University of Georgia); two daughters, and seven grandchildren. She was buried in Dupont, IN. Dr. Ernest B. Smith is residing at 540 Rutherford Street, Athens, GA 40601.

**Albert Edward Day '04**, who acquired wide influence as a religious leader, passed away in Front Royal, VA. He was a popular United Methodist author, clergyman and evangelist who founded the denomination's New Life Movement that flourished in the forties.

**Mrs. Jack B. Baumgartner (Mary Margaret Whitenack x'52)** was called to her heavenly home on September 3, 1973. She was a member of Toledo Euclid United Methodist Church and had served in the Children's Department and other capacities. She also was active in Raymer Grade School Parent-Teachers' Association and Mothers' Club as well as other community organizations. She excelled in cooking and enjoyed music. Her life is crowned in the fine family that she has left behind. Besides her husband, five children and parents, she is survived by her sister, three brothers and a grandmother.

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## DONORS BREAK ALL RECORDS

For the first time in Taylor history, gifts to the University from all sources exceeded \$1,350,000 within a 12-month period. And this response is only for the first six months of the current fiscal year (July 1-December 31, 1973), President Milo A. Rediger has announced. The previous record for a 12-month period was \$578,000.

Donors also broke all giving records during December. A total of 1,265 alumni, parents and friends gave more than \$290,000 during December alone. By comparison, contributions during December, 1972 totaled \$114,000 from 722 donors.

The grand total of \$290,000 does not include Taylor's largest single gift, \$386,511.45 from the Lilly Endowment, Inc. for the unrestricted endowment fund. This gift matched dollar-for-dollar all endowment gifts received so far this fiscal year including the \$384,775 from the Sara Long Trust received in September.

The Fund For Teaching Excellence has received \$44,651 (through December 31). With this response \$35,349 needs to be received by June 30 to reach this year's goal of \$80,000. Annual fund giving for the same period totaled \$170,293, leaving a balance of \$170,707 required this fiscal year to reach the budgeted amount by June 30.

"Such a level of investing by so many of Taylor's friends is accomplishing some vital things," Dr. Rediger stated. "It is permitting us to maintain the quality of Taylor's overall program; providing necessary financial stability at a crucial time; and giving us added encouragement and faith for our planning for the immediate future.

"In essence, each donor and every contribution is helping worthy young people receive a really meaningful Christian college education," Dr. Rediger pointed out.

## TRUSTEES EXCEED MATCHING CHALLENGE FUND GOAL

The Taylor University Trustees have exceeded their goal for the first year of the five-year Matching Challenge Fund. Local businessmen, headed by Arthur L. Hodson, President of the United Bank and Leland Boren, President of Avis Industrial Corporation, initiated a program to contribute \$75,000 a year to Taylor for five years, subject to the procuring of an equal amount by the Trustees.

During this first year of the program the Trustees have given over \$87,000, well above the amount needed to qualify for the challenge fund.

"The local businessmen are certainly to be commended for sponsoring this exceptional project. The excellent response of the Trustees, ALL of whom participated, demonstrates our appreciation to them for their generosity and interest," stated Dr. Lester C. Gerig, Chairman of the Board of Trustees.

## FACULTY-STAFF SET GIVING RECORD

Although the Taylor faculty and staff pledged \$76,672.40 over a two-year period—1971-73—their actual giving over this period reached \$86,638.32 surpassing the amount pledged by nearly \$10,000, and setting an all-time record.

This sacrificial giving is especially significant since salary increases were limited to 3 percent per year during the pledge period.

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